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GERMANS SEAL OFF YANK PENETRATION IN AACHEN FIGHTING

Enemy's Mass Employment of Men and Material Fails to Pierce Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—Furious fighting is raging at present on the outskirts of Aachen following the American penetration yesterday through the southeastern rim into German defensive positions. The penetration was sealed off, however, through strong counter-action.

Yesterday the battle in the area of Geilenkirchen, Aachen and Stolberg continued with increasing violence but German resistance and counter-attacks prevented the enemy from breaking through to Aachen.

Whether the American 1st army here is aiming at an operative breakthrough is not yet certain but for the time they are trying hard to take the town from two sides—one prong pressing eastward between Geilenkirchen and Aachen and the other in a northerly direction between Aachen and Stolberg.

Although the Americans are sending in fresh forces continually and using a tremendous amount of material, they have not succeeded in closing the pincer. In the Stolberg area the American 1st army concentrated strong infantry and tank forces which, however, were shelled so heavily by German artillery that the intended major attack had to be cancelled.

One American spearhead reached the Aachen-Linnich road north of Aachen and another reached the Aachen-Eschweiler railway, but at both points strong German counter-attacks brought the enemy advance to a standstill and even forced the Americans to withdraw. Intensification of the fighting in this sector must be expected since General Hodges is continually bringing up fresh reserves.

In Holland, the Canadian 1st army troops exerted the greatest pressure on the Antwerp-Bergen Op Zoom road aiming at the severing of the narrow strip of land linking the peninsulas of Beveland and Walcheren. The Canadian advance was checked in counter-attacks at Ossenarecht and Hoogerheide where the enemy forces suffered severe losses. Farther to the east the Canadian pressure on Breda and Tilburg slackened considerably due to successful German tank thrusts.

Noticeable also was the complete inactivity of the British 2nd army troops compressed in the narrow area in the sector east of Hertogenbosch and the bridgehead at Nijmegen. During the week-end the initiative was mostly with the Germans whose counter-attacks, especially between Waal and Lek, gained ground.

Back in French territory, the fighting in the sectors of Metz and to the east and southeast of Pont-a-Mousson must be considered as one coherent enterprise by the American 3rd army under General Patton to neutralize the German threat toward their flank. The fortified region of Metz is a severe obstacle for the American large-scale attack against the Saarburg basin. Menacing the American plan is to the German barrier positions to the east of Pont-a-Mousson.

Yesterday in the Metz area, German formations wiped out enemy troops which a few days ago had entered the forefield area of Fort Briant. American losses were considerable. The American attack against the western front of Metz was started during the middle of last week but was on the whole unsuccessful. A small breach expanded northwest of the town is of no importance while the Americans from the forefields of Fort Briant which pushed forward to the southwestern belt of the fortifications have been thrown back. The same Americans shifted the attacks yesterday to the region east of Pont-a-Mousson and with strong forces gained some ground toward the lower Seille. Fighting is now going on for these points.

In the southern sector of the Western Front, no noteworthy changes developed although some local fighting was extremely bitter.

X-Ray Through Steel

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Experts of the General Electric Company, according to a New York dispatch, are reported to have succeeded in taking photograph through a piece of steel plate, having a thickness of one foot by the use of a 2,000,000-volt X-ray.

Manchoukuo Legation In Rome Is Plundered By American Troops

American troops, a few days ago, intruded into the Manchoukuo Legation in Rome and after committing many outrages, stole various articles, according to an official report reaching the Foreign Office on Tuesday from Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican.

AHMED PASHA FORMS NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

No Wafdist Included in Line-Up—Reason for Nahas Pasha's Dismissal Given

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Ahmed Maher Pasha who was appointed by King Faruk I yesterday to form a new Government today was received by the King who approved his list of Ministers, according to a Cairo dispatch.

The line-up of the new cabinet is as follows: Ahmed Maher Pasha, (Saadist), Premier and Home Minister; Mahmud Fakri El Nakram Pasha (Saadist), Foreign; Makram Obeid Pasha (Independent), Finance; Ragheb Hanna Bey (Independent), Commerce and Industry; Dr. Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Bey (Liberal Constitutional), Communications; Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Bey (Saadist) Public Health; Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Pasha, (Liberal), Welfare; Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha, (Liberal), Agriculture; Taha El Sibali Bey (Independent) Supply; Maitre Sayed Slim (Independent) Defense; Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Saadist) Public Works; Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Nationalist) Justice; Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha (Liberal Constitutional) Education and Social Affairs.

The abrupt dismissal of Premier Nahas Pasha and his cabinet has created a bombshell sensation in Egyptian circles and all papers appeared with their respective opinions and viewpoints but all unanimously pointed out the significance of the complete absence of any Wafd Party member in the new Government line-up, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Reports disclosed that the new cabinet is composed of four Saadist members, four Independents, four Liberals and a Nationalist and the Wafdist Party which maintains a majority in the Chamber of Deputies is represented by not one member.

Disagreements between the King and Nahas Pasha, a Wafdist, have been repeatedly pointed out, but according to the latest Reuter dispatch, the King had finally decided to dismiss the Premier because he had announced the results of the Pan-Arab congress without first consulting with the King.

Relations between the new Government and Britain are not clear, but the Yorkshire Post is reported to have expressed regret over the new shake-up.

BALIK PAPAN ATTACKED

8 Large Enemy Planes Foiled in Attempted Raid on Airfield

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, October 9.—Eight large enemy planes appeared this morning one after another in succession in the skies over Balik Papan with intention to bomb the airfield however were repulsed by the Japanese Air Units on the spot. All the enemy attackers fled dropping bombs on the sea and mountain areas, it was announced at 10 a.m. today, by the Japanese Forces there. No damage was sustained on the Japanese side, it was further reported.

Enemy Planes Beaten Off

Domei

BANGKOK, October 9.—Eight enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers came attacking the central part of Thailand on the morning of October 6. One of the enemy attackers was downed by Japanese anti-aircraft fire in the Ban Dara area and another by a Japanese fighter plane south of Rangoon.

Again on the afternoon of the same day, a formation of eight four-engined bombers invaded the air over the Uttradit area, when one of the attackers was downed by Japanese fire, it was announced today by the Thai National Air Defense Board.

Greek King Given Audience

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—King George II of Greece and his brother, Prince Paul, were received by King George VI at Buckingham Palace today, according to a London report.

PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE REVEALED BY ANTI-AXIS

Organ Called 'United Nations' To Be Set Up; 11 Countries Form Security Council

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 9.—The four Powers represented at the Dumbarton Oaks World Security Conference, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, today, published the proposals for the formation of a world security organization to be called the "United Nations," according to a Washington report.

Several questions involved in setting up the organization were left unsolved at the meeting. In this connection, the report stated, a high Washington official said that the unfinished problems will be settled by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek who would meet after the United States presidential elections if Roosevelt wins.

One of the main points that could not be agreed upon by the participants attending the conference is whether any nation should have the power to veto the group decision in case any nation is accused of aggression, the report added.

The Dumbarton Oaks document, of course, has many hurdles to leap, the dispatch admitted, adding that in the case of the United States, congressional sanction in one form or another still lies ahead.

4 Main Points Follow

The four main points set forth in the document concerning the duties of the proposed organization follow:

1. To maintain international peace and security. To that end the proposed organization is to take effective, collective measures for the prevention and the removal of threats to peace, and to bring about by peaceful means the adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of peace.

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

3. To achieve international cooperation and the solution of international social and other humanitarian problems.

4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of the common ends.

The other points in the document are;

1. The organization is to be based on the principles of sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and its membership shall be open to all such nations.

2. The peace organization is to act through a general assembly, a security council, an international court of justice and a secretariat. All member nations are to be represented in the assembly.

3. The security council is to be composed of the representatives of 11 nations—the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and, in due course, France which will have a permanent seat, and six States to be elected to fill non-permanent seats.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt said that the task of planning the great structure of security and peace has been well begun, and it now remains for the nations to complete the structure in the spirit of constructive purpose and mutual confidence.

Roosevelt further declared that the proposed peace organization represents a major objective for which this war is being fought. He added that "as such it inspires the highest hopes of the millions of fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters are engaged in the terrible struggle and suffering of war."

To Use Armed Force

Continuing, the report said that the proposed peace plan provides for efforts to center and settle international disputes through peaceful means. However, it also provides that in case the security council is unable to bring about a settlement, it should be empowered to take action through the use of air, land or naval forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

In order to enable urgent military measure to be taken, it is provided that there should be held in readiness for immediate use by the members of the organization, national air force contingents for "combined international enforcement actions." It was explained, the dispatch added, that these forces would not be held together as an international body but would be used in combined actions when the necessity arises. Settlements of local disputes through regional arrangements are to be encouraged and the plan states that the security council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies.

Meanwhile, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, expressed himself as "immensely gratified with the work of the conference. He stated that "while much work remains to be done, the plan as it stands is sufficiently detailed to indicate the kind of international organization which will meet the imperative need of providing for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The conference at Dumbarton Oaks has been conducted in true fashion. The first phase, or the opening phase, lasted six weeks and during this time the talks were held among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The talks among the Chungking, British and American representatives were held during the final phase which lasted only a week, the report added.

Devastating Epidemic in Paris Predicted If Present Food and Fuel Lack Continues

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—If the conditions prevailing in Paris today continue through the winter, there is every possibility of a devastating epidemic breaking out in the once brilliant capital of France, according to the London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

Food is very scarce, the report stated, with the meat ration amounting to hardly 100 grams per person per week; bread, 300 grams a day; and butter and cheese approximately 100 grams per person per month. A half liter of milk is allowed per day only for children under three years.

Above all, the food shortage is due to the fact that the greater part of the transportation system was taken over by the Anglo-American military authorities. Another difficulty is the lack of fuel. Coal and coke for household use are practically impossible to obtain, and gas is supplied for only a few hours per day.

Electricity is also rationed. At present, a family of three can obtain three sacks of coal but this has got to last them through the winter.

It is pointed out that in the lack of fuel lies a grave danger of a severe epidemic breaking out unless proper measures are taken soon.

CHURCHILL AND ADVISERS REACH SOVIET CAPITAL

Talks in Moscow Sequel to Quebec Conference, Says Attlee Before House

Special to th[illegible] Times

STOCKHOLM, [illegible]er 9.—Prime Minister Win[illegible] Churchill accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and military advisers arrived today in Moscow for talks with Premier Josef Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, announced Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee during debate in the House of Commons, according to a London report. Attlee told the House that the conference was a sequel to that held in Quebec recently.

The Moscow radio, in announcing the news, describes how Churchill's party landed at Moscow airport where it was greeted by Mr. Molotov and anti-Axis diplomats as well as by high ranking Soviet army officers. A military guard of honor was formed and the British and Soviet national anthems were played.

Correspondents in England point out that owing to the complexity of Russia's military operations, Premier Stalin was unable to go to Canada to join the Quebec conference. Further talks concerning the closing phase of the war against Germany will go on in Moscow and it is stated that United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman will represent the United States. It said that President Roosevelt is in full agreement with the object of the meeting.

The two war leaders, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, met last year at Teheran and the decisions taken then with Roosevelt have pushed the Germans back to their own frontiers on the Eastern Front and even beyond the German border on the west.

Party in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, October 9.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived here for discussions with Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov. Accompanying them were Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense.

Nicaraguan Rebel Killed

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—General Noguera Gomez, leader of an uprising of Nicaraguans, was killed last night in a bloody skirmish between Costa Rican forces and Nicaraguan revolutionaries near the border, according to a San Jose dispatch. Fighting between the two countries have been waged ever since September 29 when Nicaraguan revolutionaries tried to invade the frontier region at several points.

DEWEY DEMANDS FUTURE OF POLAND BE CLARIFIED

Avers If Elected Ickes Will Be First Cabinet Member To Be Fired

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 9.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, in a campaign speech in New York City yesterday demanded that the American public should be more enlightened about Poland's postwar future, according to a New York report.

Again assailing the Republican administration, Dewey this time said that if he is elected to the White House, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will be the first Cabinet member to be fired.

Meanwhile, speaking from Hollywood over a national hookup last night, Secretary Ickes delivered another verbal attack against the New York Governor by telling his listeners "not to change the horse in the middle of the war." Moreover, he charged that Dewey is trying to [illegible] into the White House.

The Secretary of the Interior also stated that if the Republicans should win in the elections, he predicted a sweeping change in the Cabinet lineup. For Secretary of State, Ickes suggested Herbert Hoover, former Republican President, whom he calls Dewey's political godfather. For Secretary of Labor, Ickes names John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, whom Ickes stated is Dewey's only labor supporter besides Westbrook Pegler, noted newspaper reporter of the New York World Telegram. while for Secretary of War, he mentioned Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

Out in Dukes, Montana, Governor John Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in a speech delivered today charged that the executive branch of the Federal Government is a patchwork of confusion which must be unscrambled in the postwar era.

Dewey Backs China Aid

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, is said to have declared today that it was the duty of the Americans to send aid to Chungking quickly and in large quantities as possible, according to reports from Albany, New York.

SOVIET PAPER RAPS POPE

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The Soviet political organ, War and The Working Class, in an article published today severely attacked Pope Pius and what it calls the pro-Fascist foreign policy of the Vatican, according to a Moscow report.

The paper said that the Pope has not only failed to condemn Chancellor Adolf Hitler for leading the Germans for their war crimes but has actually asked that they be forgiven.

The journal expressed the opinion that because of this attitude the Pope has been losing his influence among the anti-Fascist Catholics in Europe who are shedding their blood and risking their lives to win the war.

Reich Scientist Dies

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—Dr. Karl Frick, president of the X-Rays Laboratory in the University of Berlin, passed away today, at the age of 65. Dr. Frick, a world-famous scientist was president of the German Roentgen Association, and was universally known for his studies on lung troubles.

BATTLE FOR KWEILIN IS REPORTED IMMINENT

2 Gigantic Pincers in Kwangsi-Hunan Front Directed Against Stronghold

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—The imminence of a large-scale battle for the capture of Kweilin which will mark the climax of the present Japanese offensive in the southeastern part of China is indicated by an Associated Press correspondent in Chungking.

An atmosphere of extreme tension prevails over the southeastern China Front with a decisive encounter at Kweilin now around the corner, the A.P. correspondent said.

In the central section of the Kwangsi-Hunan Front, two gigantic pincers are being directed toward Kweilin, vital Chungking stronghold in Kwangsi Province which is surrounded by 300 heights, the A.P. dispatch said. The report said that one of these pincers of the encirclement movement has advanced along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway from the northeast and after breaking through the Chungking defenses at Hingan has now reached the second ferry jetty on the Lishui River which is located 40 kilometers away from Kweilin. In front of this point which the Japanese have reached, there is a narrow gap of the Lishui River Valley which leads to the Kweilin plain.

The second arm of the pincer, the dispatch said, runs in the form of a broad arc toward Pinglo, a vital traffic center. During last week, the Japanese advanced 56 kilometers and then stopped their drive for troop readjustment and reinforcement.

Swift Advance Admitted

The dispatch admitted that in the southern section, the Japanese Forces carried out a swift and easy drive from Canton along the Si River and reached Pingnan last week. It seemed, the A.P. correspondent said, that the Japanese were planning to advance farther to Pinglo to effect junction with the comrade forces driving toward Kweilin from the south but as a matter of fact, they advanced westward toward Hokow. The correspondent suspected that it might have been a demonstration drive. He predicted that these Japanese Units will continue their westward drive up to Liuchow, thus to isolate Kweilin and to force Chungking garrisons there to retreat westward over the mountain ranges.

The report continued:

"The Japanese may go up the Yang River and reach Nanning thus opening a traffic line running from Chosen down to Shonan. Moreover, in the northwestern sector in Hunan Province, Chungking's last line of resistance at Paoking has been shattered.

Isolation of Kunming Feared

"The occupation of Kweiyang, Kweichow Province, means nothing more than a first step forward to the isolation of Kunming. Viewed from these points, it may be surmised that the strong Japanese offensive in the Paoking area is merely for aiding the drive toward Kweilin.

"In the face of the Japanese drive, Chungking forces with inferior equipment, military training and supplies, are endeavoring to defend the citadel in line with the old tactics of putting up stubborn resistance thereby to hold out as long as possible."

Progress Admitted

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—The progress of the Japanese Army's preparations for attacking Kweilin was admitted by the Chungking correspondent of the American weekly Time. The same correspondent, also stating that the Chungking army is tightening the defense of Kweilin under General Pai Tsung-hsi, Commander-in-Chief of the South-of-the-Yangtze Forces, and that the U.S. air force in China is cooperating with the former, reported yesterday as follows:

"The Japanese and Chungking forces are fighting on the first front in Kwangsi Province, while in the rear, too, both of them are moving quite actively. The Japanese Army has already completed repair of the Peking-Hankow Railway between the Yellow River and the Yangtze. Speeding with the repair of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Japanese Army has already extended the work up to the southern part of Hengyang, and is transporting a large quantity of supplies necessary for carrying out a large-scale offensive against Kweilin.

"Against these Japanese preparations, the Chungking army is also frantically attempting to defend its positions. Pai Tsung-hsi met Chiang Kai-shek three weeks ago, and flying to Kweilin the following day, he assumed the task of commanding the defense. Mustering reinforcements from various places, Chungking is now sending them into the Kweilin area, and the U.S. air force, too, is exerting its utmost efforts toward sending supplies to the defense units. The recruiting of student soldiers of five-division strong has also been commenced, and in order to expedite this movement, the headquarters of the Chungking Kuomintang Party has decided to call local conferences next week."

His Majesty Sends Congratulatory Wire To President Wang

On the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival on Tuesday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a telegram of congratulations to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, it was announced the same day by the Imperial Household Department.

JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN CHINA HIT AMERICA

U.S. Particularly Worried About Supply of War Materials to Continent

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, October 8.—The successful operations of the Japanese Forces in central and southern China have dealt a serious blow to the United States and Chungking, and the United States particularly is now seriously worried about the supply of war materials to the China front, according to reports reaching here from New York.

"What anti-Japanese strategy Roosevelt and Churchill decided at the Quebec conference is of course a military secret, but the sign of the huge damage caused to the Chungking army and the American forces in Kwangsi leading to a great revolutionary development has become quite evident," said a certain American magazine. "The Japanese Forces did not directly attack Kweilin, but detoured to the south, but this movement will not change the effect. Already the Japanese Forces are going to attain the object of driving the United States 14th Air Force from the Southeastern part of China. The 14th Air Force now possesses four bases on the east of the Canton-Hankow Railway line, but the fate of those bases can be easily imagined. The hope [illegible] by Major-General Claire Chennault, head of the 14th Air Force, to threaten Japan's ocean transportation routes from this direction in order to cooperate with the propagandized forthcoming China coast operation of Nimitz has become almost lost.

Chungking Discipline Hit

"On the other hand the unfavorable result of the land battle is resulting to lower the discipline of the Chungking Army. The grand advance of the Japanese Forces from the Honan operation to the Changsha battle, to the Hengyang campaign, and to the Kweilin operation has shown the continuous defeat of the Chungking forces. Of course, these defeats are mainly due to the corruption of the discipline of the Chungking Army. Chungking soldiers who are given only very poor supplies have plundered farmers and maltreated their own brothers; and the officers are no exception. The officers made up lists of imaginary numbers of soldiers and obtained supplies for them. They sold these supplies secretly to others at high prices. Thus, it can even be said that the Chungking Army itself was disarmed by the Chinese themselves.

"Four Chungking army officers were recently shot to death after the fall of Changsha, for using military motor cars to send provisions to their families. Because of such acts, Chungking has now undertaken to enforce the discipline of the army, to improve the supplies to soldiers and to complete equipments, in order to remove the causes of the repeated defeats. A few weeks ago, Chiang Kai-shek ordered Chen Cheng to reorganize the Army, and to reduce the number of divisions to one-third.

"At the same time it was also decided that instead of sending the majority of goods brought by planes from India to the United States 14th Air Force and the 20th Air Force, 25 to 40 per cent will be given to the Chungking Army, under the direct supervision of Lt. General Stilwell. Among such supplies to be given to the Chungking forces are included 75 mm. guns, 105 mm. guns, light trucks, machine guns and munitions.

Loading Capacity Increased

"It is Brigadier-General Thomas Harding who has largely contributed to the increase of the supplies to Chungking by the Indo-Burma air route. The air transportation corps is most wonderfully trained. Brigadier General Shaves, Commander of Calcutta Wharf, also has done much for increasing the transportation capacity of the route. Within one month after taking up his post, he increased the cargo landing efficiency twofold, and thus removed the bottleneck on the Calcutta route. Recently one Liberty type ship which took 10 days in the United States to load was unloaded at Calcutta in 46 hours and 4 minutes, while usually it took seven to nine days.

"Yet the improvement of the war situation in central and southern China will probably come after the conclusion of the European war. When the European war ends, great bomber planes with their crews will fly from Britain and Italy, and ships now going to Europe will come to Calcutta or Colombo.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 2 PLANE CARRIERS, 3 OTHER WARSHIPS

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Victories Gained Off Halmahera, Minamitorishima

One enemy aircraft carrier was sunk and another damaged by Japanese submarines in waters east of Halmahera Island on October 3, while one destroyer was sunk and one cruiser and another destroyer were damaged by Japanese Forces at Minamitorishima on October 9, Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. October 10

"1. Our submarines on October 3 attacked a fleet of enemy aircraft carriers in the waters east of Halmahera Island and sank one plane carrier and damaged another.

"2. Our Forces at Minamitorishima Island on October 9, in intercepting enemy surface units that came attacking, sank one destroyer and damaged one cruiser and another destroyer.

"Damage on our side was extremely slight.

Play Vital Role

Submarines of the Imperial Japanese Navy have ceaselessly been playing the rôle of "unsung heroes" in the vast war zones in the Pacific and Indian Oceans since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, thereby contributing greatly toward the achievement of the brilliant war results in the past.

At about 8 a.m. on October 3, our submarines contacted a group of enemy aircraft carriers cruising east of Halmahera Island. [illegible] immediately executed a surprise attack against the plane carrier fleet and, in one stroke, sank one carrier and damaged another by torpedo hits.

On the morning of October 9 an enemy surface unit, consisting of one battleship, cruisers and destroyers, supported by deck-planes, bombarded Japanese positions on Minamitorishima Island.

The Japanese Forces furiously counter-attacked the enemy force and the Japanese, as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, sank one destroyer in addition to damaging one cruiser and one destroyer. After engaging in violent combat, the Japanese Forces succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

Taroa, Mille Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, October 10.—Ten-odd small-sized enemy planes attacked Taroa Island in the Marshall Group on Sunday afternoon. Another group of 10-odd medium-sized enemy aircraft raided Mille Island in the same group on the afternoon of the following day.

Yesterday morning, about 20 B-24 bombers raided Yiojima Island.

Halmahera Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, October 10.—A formation of about 30 enemy planes mainly consisting of small craft attacked Bula on Ceram Island on Sunday morning.

On the same day, about 40 P-38 fighters carried out a daylight raid on the northern part of Halmahera Island and the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down one raider.

Interdepartmental Committee for the
Acquisition of Foreign Publications

SOVIET DRIVE CHECKED ON LITHUANIAN FRONT

German Counter-Attacks Stop Red Army's Advance Toward Libau and Memel

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—Grim fighting continued on the northern and southern extremities of the Eastern Front with unabating vigor but the Soviet supreme command has not yet been able to realize a strategical breakthrough. Compared with the fighting in those sectors, action on the Narev and along the passroads of the Eastern Beskides pale.

In Lithuania German troops in hard fighting checked all Soviet groups which thrust north and south from the Siauliai sector. The formations thrusting north in the direction of the Baltic port of Libau were stopped near Moscheiken 95 kilometers southeast of Libau while the thrust toward Memel was stopped near Krottingen, 25 kilometers away from the coast.

The Soviet divisions advancing south in the direction of East Prussia were engaged in bitter fighting with German troops east of Tauroggen. All three fighting groups suffered heavy losses and numerous Soviet tanks and guns were destroyed.

Soviet onslaughts against the Riga bridgehead, meanwhile, continued yesterday with increased intensity. North of Dvina, 25 Soviet tanks were destroyed. On Osel Island, Sworbe peninsula was successfully defended by the German troops against strong attacks. German positions there which command the entrance to Gulf of Riga and into the Baltic Sea are being held against the strongest pressure.

At the other end of the Eastern Front, Soviet infantry divisions and tank formations continued their attack on a broad front against Tisa River in southern Hungary. According to the announcement by the German military spokesman today, Soviet formations crossed the river at two places between Szeged and Scentes while up north they advanced as far as Debrecen where they cut both roads leading to Budapest.

Against the Soviet onslaught along the Tisa River, however, German Hungarian troops offered tenacious resistance and Soviet tank formations which had crossed the river moved into strong German fire and lost 25 tanks. East of Gyoma, the Soviets continued their attacks along the Koeroes River.

Only local fighting was reported from Grosswardein northward to the Carpathians while in Eastern Beskides, on the Vistula south of Varka, and on the Narew north of Serok the Soviets attacked on a small scale and were repulsed during alternating defensive and offensive tactics.

Germans Holding Riga

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The town and harbor of Riga as well as the vast forefield around this German center of defense on the northern wing of the Eastern Front which at present appears to be the big objective of the Soviet offensive in the north is still held by German troops, according to Norbet Toennies, Transocean war correspondent in the northern sector.

He disclosed that a large portion of the civilian population of the town has already evacuated by way of the big German-held roads going in a westerly and southwesterly direction. Supplies, too, are coming in regularly through these highways.

He said that thus far the defenders of Riga have warded off all Soviet onslaughts though subjected to severe attacks for weeks by huge concentration of troops. From the sea the Germans are aided by units of the German navy which is on guard against attacks from the rear.

14 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—German fighters downed 14 Soviet fighters in fierce dogfights over Finnish soil yesterday, according to latest reports. German combat planes were also active against communication lines behind the Soviet lines on the Finnish Front.

REICH UPS PLANE OUTPUT

Domei

ZURICH, October 9.—German aircraft production, despite anti-Axis bombing raids, is higher than 18 months ago, stated the air correspondent of the Sunday Chronicle, London, today, attributing this to the fact that most of the German aircraft factories are working underground.

He disclosed that closed down mines have been reconstructed into aircraft plants employing thousands of workmen. Another reason for the increase, the correspondent, declared is the fact that Germany has dispersed its strategically important industries to a great extent in order to protect them against enemy raids. The quality of the work is still excellent, he added.

Many Small Powers May Protest Against Minor Role Allotted

Domei

GENEVA, October 9.—Indications are that Central American states as well as Brazil, Australia, Norway and Canada and the Netherlands which are not to occupy a permanent seat in the League of Nations will protest against the subordinate role allotted to them at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, according to a New York Times report from Washington.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 9

Enemy attacks on the Western Front were extended to additional sectors. While local fighting on the Belgium-Dutch border and in central Holland continues, the battle in the Geilenkirchen area is going on with increased intensity. The tenacious resistance and fierce counter-thrusts of our divisions brought the enemy tank formations which aimed at surrounding Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) from two sides to a standstill after fiercest fighting. Violent fighting, moreover, ensued for a front salient north of Nancy which the enemy had been attacking severely since early Sunday while on both sides of Remiremont the fighting continues with unabated violence with American and French infantry and tank forces.

Dunkirk was again exposed to heavy enemy fire. The enemy attacks at St. Nazaire, Lorient and at the La Rochelle failed.

Security ships of our Navy sank one British motor torpedo boat off the Dutch coast and one of our vessels was lost in the fighting.

The V-1 harassing fire on London continues.

In central Italy, our troops again achieved a great defensive success south of Bologna after heavy fighting during the last few days. At some places the enemy broke into our front at the cost of heavy losses to himself but he was either ejected therefrom or brought to a standstill by immediate counter-attacks. Also in the Adriatic coastal sector, severe fighting continues which shifted more to the mountain terrain to the west of the Adriatic Coast.

HOLLAND
BELGIUM

In the Banat and in Serbia, south of the Danube, the tenacious resistance of our troops as well as counter-attacks of fresh reserves brought to a standstill the enemy advance. In the fighting area west of Zajecar, our alpine troops liquidated two Soviet battalions which had entered our positions. German and Hungarian troops are holding their bridgeheads on the Theiss against the enemy who is attacking on a broad front in southern Hungary.

Attacking in a northerly direction, Soviet troops crossed the Kreisch River and advanced to the region of Debrecen and our counter-attacks are making good progress. Up to now 25 enemy tanks have been destroyed. Our battleplanes and fighters effectively destroyed the enemy spearheads and the supply traffic.

At the passes through the wooded Carpathians, German and Hungarian troops repulsed the enemy attacks partly in the course of counter-attacks.

Between the Njemen and Ventspils, our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with strong enemy forces. His unsuccessful attacks against the Riga bridgehead north of the Dvina River cost the enemy 25 tanks. On Oesel Island, our troops are holding Swerbe Peninsula despite strong enemy pressure.

In Finland, our troops detached themselves from the Torneo region in a northerly direction. Along our stronghold line on the Soviet-Finnish frontier, southwest of Murmansk, strong enemy attacks reported yesterday came to a standstill. Our battleplanes joined the ground fighting notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions and the accompanying fighters shot down 14 Soviet planes with no losses suffered by us.

The Anglo-Americans continued their terror raids against western and southwestern Germany by low-level attacks, bombing particularly passenger trains. In the course of the day 12 enemy bombers were shot down.

New Chilean Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Following the resignation of the Chilean Cabinet, President Juan Antonio Rios on October 6 formed a new Cabinet by appointing Alfonso Quintana as Premier, Joachin Fernandez as Foreign Minister, Santiago Labarca as Finance Minister and Enrique Marsall as Education Minister.

AUTUMN DRIVE ON REICH STARTS ON ALL FRONTS

By Resisting Stubbornly, Germans Aim to Sap Offensive Strength of Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The expected autumn offensive against Germany has started on all fronts and thus the war is entering once again a phase to which utmost importance must be attached, writes Martin Hallensleben, D.N.B. military correspondent.

Reports available from the various front show that the anti-Axis forces have again adopted their "strategy of numbers." New masses of troops and material have begun to move against the Reich—from the east as well as from the west and south.

Everything will depend now on the resistance power of the Germans. The fact that they have succeeded in establishing again coherent and consolidated front-lines, may be considered to a certain extent of importance in judging the final issue. Since the end of the summer offensive, the Germans have been active constructing new positions and mobilizing fresh troops. The material possibilities have proved to be extensive enough for a continuation of the fighting with good prospects of success. The coming series of battles will show that the Germans still have a military potential which is fully prepared for the coming battle. The German command is guided by the principle of defense, that is, by resistance to the utmost in order to weaken the offensive strength of the enemy.

In the west, the focal points of the anti-Axis offensive are located near Aachen, south of Metz and on both sides of the Remiremont. In the Nijmegen area a large-scale attack may also be expected.

In Italy, the enemy is concentrating his efforts against the Florence-Bologna Road.

On the Eastern Front, the offensive is in full swing in the north as well as in the south. Lithuania and Hungary are theaters of heavy, mobile fighting.

Although the situation facing the Germans is tense, it is not as critical as was the case during the first few days of the previous large-scale enemy offensive.

At the northern wing of the Eastern Front, the Soviets have thrown into battle about 40 new tanks and rifle divisions. The Soviet command aims at two objectives: (1) by reaching the coast at Libau the German troops in Riga are to be cut off and (2) the other drive is directed westward toward Nimmersatt. The enemy gained ground, but German counter-moves have already been launched.

The enemy made his greatest advance in southern Hungary. West of Debreczin, a Soviet tank group succeeded in crossing the road to Budapest from south to north. The Soviet command here aims at shortening the front thus bringing about a junction between the army group fighting in the south and the forces that are still trying to break through at the Dukla Pass. This is doubtless a daring enterprise which will be costly to the Soviets.

TURKEY WATCHING BALKANS

Turkish Paper Tanin Becoming Aggressive Toward Soviet Union

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The Soviet-Turkish press controversy is being watched by the Wilhelmstrasse with the same attention as the highly contradictory statements daily uttered concerning Greece, Thrace and Macedonia. Without doubt the impression prevails here that the political development at this most dangerous point, the Balkans, is no less interesting than the military events which at this moment are taking place in southeastern Europe.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse once more drew attention to the leading article by the Turkish writer Yaltshin in the paper Tanin which, in German opinion, is couched in a rather aggressive form. Yaltshin comments on the assertion of radio Moscow that the Red army does not intend to interfere with the social structure of the countries occupied by it. This somewhat ironical comment was followed by Yaltshin requesting radio Moscow to throw some light on one point of the Atlantic Charter with regard to the Balkans, namely that the anti-Axis did not want annexations but strategical frontiers.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse opined that this as well as all other previous articles revealed that Turkey was keenly watching the spreading of Soviet influence in southeastern Europe. The question as to why Yaltshin today was able to use such aggressive language toward the Soviet Union remained unanswered. He said, however, that it was interesting that Turkey, which of late had been trying to avoid all friction with the Kremlin, in her press and particularly by the agents of the British Foreign Office was broaching such delicate questions.

RENDULIC GIVEN POWER

Berlin Announces Plans Bared by General in North Finland

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The commander-in-chief of the German troops in northern Finland, Colonel General Rendulic, has taken over the supreme executive power in northern Finland.

This measure was taken after the Finnish troops—breaking off their comradeship-in-arms of many years' standing with the Germans have opened hostilities against the German armed forces in northern Finland.

All Finnish troops, military commandoes and individual soldiers in the rear of the German Alpine troops will be disarmed and interned. They are not being treated as prisoners of war since they are soldiers who have not fought against the Germans.

The Finnish authorities can continue their work under German supervision but are subject to instructions and orders from German military quarters.

The Finnish money will remain as the currency in the dealings between the population and the German authorities. The Finnish population insofar as it carries out the necessary instructions loyally will continue to be under German protection. In the event the Finnish population flees from the invading Soviets, German military quarters will also assist in the evacuation measures in the future.

STILWELL BROADCASTS

Boasts of Activities of Forces Under His Command in North Burma

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Exaggerating the activities of the anti-Axis forces in northern Burma, General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in India, Burma and China, and concurrently Deputy-Commander of the Chungking forces, recently delivered a radio speech to America from his headquarters in China, according to a New York dispatch.

Stilwell said, "The American, British and Chungking forces have reached a point where they will be able to connect the newly-built Ledo Road and the Burma Route. Should the two supply routes be connected, the transportaion of Chiang-aid supplies will be greatly facilitated. The purpose of my address is to inform the American people of the successful operations being conducted in the battlefields in India, Burma and China, by the anti-Axis forces."

Continuing he declared, "As you know well, Chungking is our ally. Chungking has been battling with Japan ever since 1937 and now with all harbor facilities rendered unusable, Chungking China has no available means of receiving arms and other supplies. There is no prospect at present of the ports on the coast being reopened for the use of Chungking. Therefore, the Burma Route must be reopened so that Chungking-aid materials can be transported through the back door."

"Since Christmas eve of 1943," he went on, "the anti-Axis forces have staged vigorous activities in northern Burma, counter-attacking the powerful Japanese Forces. Resorting to superb strategy, we have constructed the Ledo Road amid the raging battles, thus driving the Japanese into a tight trap."

DOUBLE TENTH RITES FETED

Gala Cermony Held in Hall of Ceremonies in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, October 10.—The Double Tenth Festival was today commemorated throughout China in a befitting manner. Here in Nanking, the capital of reborn China, a ceremony took place at the Hall of Ceremonies at 8 a.m. attended by prominent Government officials and civilians.

At 9 a.m., a mass meeting of the general public was held at the National Public Hall participated in by several thousand people including members of the Youth Corps.

Later, from 10 a.m., a review of picked soldiers of the National Government's army and also of policemen took place. Besides these, lecture meetings and various other performances such as movies and plays were also staged in various parts of the city.

British Rubber for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—As reverse lend-lease arrangement, the United States is to receive from Britain and its colonies 78,000 tons of raw rubber during this year, according to an announcement made by the U.S. Foreign Economic Board, states a Washington dispatch.

This is more than half of the total British output during one year and the number of tons to be supplied from various areas are as follows: Ceylon, 70,000 tons; British mainland, 4,500 tons; India, 3,100 tons; and British territories in the Western Hemisphere, 400 tons.

IMPORTANCE STRESSED OF FOOCHOW CAMPAIGN

Will Do Much to Promote Goodwill of People in Southeast China, Says Scribe

By N. SHIZUOKA
Of the Military Press Corps

ABOARD A CERTAIN NAVAL VESSEL, October 7.—There is no doubt about the tremendous effect the present Foochow campaign will produce in securing the safety of communications in the northern and southern regions of Greater East Asia by the destruction of the bases from which America and Britain are carrying on designs on the coasts of Southeast China.

But we must not be oblivious of another influence of the campaign. It is bound to do much to promote the awakening of the Chinese populace in Southeast China to the realities of the situation with which their country is confronted.

Chiang Kai-shek in his book "China's Destiny" says that Southeast China forms the pivot of economy of modern China and points out that there is a tendency toward supporting the armies of Northwest China with the wealth of the southeast.

But important beyond measure is the contribution toward the construction of new China and for that matter toward the the building of Greater East Asia which might be made by Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, and Hunan provinces with their vast material resources.

Another notable thing about Southeast China, as may be seen from the modern history of China, is that the majority of the inhabitants of Southeast China are of more progressive spirit than their fellow countrymen in other parts of China.

Once these people are firmly convinced that the true enemy of China and the rest of Greater East Asia is America and they thoroughly understand the war aim of Japan, they will mobilize both the spiritual and material resources at their command and things will be made much easier for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The coast of Chekiang Province is the door through which Japan and China have communicated with each other from old times.

Fukien Province, just across a strip of water from Taiwan, has much connection with Japan.

A further tightening of the ties between Japan and China is sure to result from our winning of the hearts of the majority of people in Southeast China.

DESIRE NIPPON PROTECTION

Chinese in Lishui and Wenchow Cooperating With Japanese Forces

Domei

SOUTHERN CHEKIANG FRONT, October 8.—There are definite indications that the Chinese masses in Lishui and Wenchow sectors are desirous of a peaceful life under the protection of the National Government of China and Japanese Forces, a Commander of Japanese units responsible for the capture of Lishui and Wenchow and now stationed in the Wenchow district declared in an interview today.

The Commander said that he saw ample evidence of the ruinous Chungking scorched-earth tactics in advancing into Wenchow which is devoid of goods of any value or inhabitants. He said, however, that during their advance from Lishui to Wenchow, anti-Japanese posters became less and less in evidence and after a time local inhabitants, hoping to receive Japanese protection, gradually began to return to their homes which had been reduced to ashes by retreating Chungking forces.

In this sector, the Commander asserted, the Chinese masses have ceased to be instruments of the Chungking regime and are lending willing cooperation to the Japanese Forces.

Stressing the significance of the capture of Lishui and Wenchow, the Commander, in conclusion, declared that the loss of these two key points will undoubtedly greatly handicap the operations of the United States Air Force in Chekiang Province.

Reich Hospital Trains Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—No heavy enemy bomber formations penetrated German territory yesterday, but fighters in their place raided towns and villages in west and southwest Germany mostly against non-combatants. During these raids with bombs and machine-gun fire, the civilian population suffered losses. Some raids were directed against passenger trains in southwestern Germany inflicting casualties while in the western area no less than three clearly-marked Red Cross hospital trains were machine-gunned by enemy low-level planes.

Anti-De Gaullists Thrown Into Prison By French President

Domei

AMSTERDAM, October 9.—Pierre E. Flandin, former French Foreign Minister, Marcel Peyrouton, former Governor General of Algeria, and General Jean Marie Beregaret, former Aviation and Defense Minister, were taken by plane to Paris yesterday and, by order of General Charles de Gaulle, President of France, were sent to the prison of Fresnes, according to a London report. It was also revealed that Admiral Jean Esteva, former Resident General of Tunis, was also arrested.

SOUTH CHINA POPULACE GIVE FULL COOPERATION

Many Spontaneous Acts Prove Their Understanding of Sincerity of Nippon Forces

By T. MIURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, October 10.—The Chinese people on the South China front are cooperating spontaneously with the Japanese Forces. The manifestation of such attitude on the part of the Chinese masses is an undeniable proof that they are coming to understand that rigid discipline and sincerity govern the action of the Imperial Forces and that the only hope of saving China is in peaceful unity of the land.

General Pai Tsung-hsi, Vice-Chief of Chungking General Staff, organized committees in Kweilin and Liuchow to take measures against the alienation of popular sentiments from the Chungking regime. General Pai is at present said to be in Kweilin for the purpose of bolstering the defense of that city in face of the imminent peril at the hands of the Japanese. He has also stationed Three Peoples' Principle Youths Corps in various places, which are likely to be attacked by the Japanese Forces. Then again at the meeting of the Military Council, summoned somewhere in Hunan Province shortly after the fall of Hengyang, Chiang Kai-shek and Ho Ying-chin are said to have frankly stated that the populace in the areas of military operation are cooperating of their own free will with the Japanese Forces.

The organization of the people's self-defense army in Canton under the leadership of General Ow Taching almost simultaneous with the operations of the Japanese Forces in South China and the rapid growth of that people's self-defense army into a force of XX divisions in a short period of less than three months well indicate the trend of the popular feeling.

Recently men of prominence and the young intellectual stratum residing in the warring zones who had adopted a wait and see policy, have joined the peace camp and are on the point of throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the movement for the peaceful salvation of China.

A certain staff officer who recently made detailed inspection of the Central and South China fronts stated that he had come across many new occurrences at all fronts which he had never experienced before in the seven years of China warfare. His observations are as follows:

The Chinese inhabitants at the bases on the South China front, have launched a campaign to present an airdrome to the Japanese Forces and started building an airfield for the landing of large-sized planes.

Sons of good families which were previously regarded as constituting the nucleus of the anti-Japanese movements have volunteered to serve the Japanese Forces as members of the Pacification Corps in the peace zone. They are now devoting themselves to the task of bolstering the campaign to bring about peace and salvation to China.

A certain Chinese woman engaged in pacification activities, was arrested by Chungking troops, but till the very moment of execution she is said to have stressed the urgency of bringing peace and rejuvenating China.

Attesting to all-out cooperation of of the Chinese with the Japanese Forces, a certain member of the Military Press Corps was brought by some Chinese in the war zone safely to the Japanese line, in the face of dangers of discovery by Chungking sentinels. The farmers who were engaged in the task of constructing a bridge in a certain war zone, completed the construction in spite of the fact that many of them had succumbed to enemy bombing attacks while working. Many more instances can be easily enumerated, testifying to the unstinted cooperation of the Chinese.

The sincere attitude of the Chinese masses witnessed during the recent campaign has facilitated the Japanese offensive on the China continent while the true aim of the Japanese campaign which is none other than the ousting of the Anglo-American influence from China so as to restore the country into Chinese hands, has moved the Chinese masses who had been miserably overcome by misgivings and uncertainty.

The recent move of the Chinese masses points out the possible solution of the China Affair which has become extremely complicated under the influence of the war situation the world over.

YOUTH CONFERENCE OPENS

Domei

NANKING, October 9.—The three-day session of the second Greater East Asia Youth Conference opened today with the participation of delegates from China, Japan and Manchoukuo as well as an Indian and Filipino representative.

The conference opened at 8 a.m. with the delegates paying respect at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, while the official inauguration of the conference took place in the afternoon followed by the first plenary session.

The second day will be devoted to a conference of secretaries of the participating delegations. The second conference of secretaries and the second plenary session are scheduled for the third and last day of the conference which will end with the official closing ceremony to be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

On Thursday, an informal discussion on general topics relating to the youth movement in Greater East Asia will take place. Among important issues which will be brought up during the forthcoming conference are the problem of providing training facilities for youth leaders, holding of another youth rally, the movement of a measure to enable youths of East Asia to gain deeper understanding of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.

BLACK MARKET THRIVING IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY

Chaotic Economic Conditions Prevail, Declares Anglo-American Trade Delegation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—There is no real basis of social life for the people in anti-Axis occupied Italy and the result is corruption, looting and a thriving black market in addition to famine, declares a statement issued by the Anglo-American Trade Union delegation which toured enemy occupied Italy, according to a News Chronicle report.

William Lawther, president of the British Mineworkers' Federation, after visiting every important town in Italy as a member of the delegation, declared that the chaotic economic conditions were quite impossible to describe. To a large extent, however, agreement was reached between the Anglo-American representatives and the Italians on the reconstruction of the Italian Trade Union movement.

The delegation issued a statement which declared that the main trouble with Italy at the moment is that although the lira-pound exchange rate had been established it had no meaning and the majority of the people are without employment. The food is insufficient to maintain minimum health standards. The most shocking thing in Italy is the black market. Here are a few examples quoted from the trade unions memorandum: olive oil at fixed price costs four lira a litre. In Rome it is sold for 550 lira. A pair of leather shoes costs between 3,500 and 4,500 lira. The daily earnings of a worker ranges from 65 to 150 lira and civil servants, judges and police are paid less.

"There is no real basis of social life for the population," the delegation asserts. "The result is corruption, looting and thriving black market and famine. Child death rates have doubled since the war."

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20,000 HONOR TOYAMA AT FUNERAL SERVICES

Prime Minister Koiso, Ambassadors Tsai and Vargas Pay Tribute to Leader

Funeral services for the late Mitsuru Toyama, noted nationalist movement leader who succumbed to illness on October 4, were held at the Zojoji Temple at Shiba on Tuesday afternoon. Twenty thousand mourners, including such prominent figures as Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas attended the funeral.

The remains of the great leader left the Toyama home at Tokiwamatsu, Shibuya-ku, at 10 a.m., escorted by former Prime Minister Koki Hirota, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, Mrs. Mineo Toyama, the widow, Izumi Toyama, son and heir, and others. On arrival at the Zojoji Temple, the remains were placed in the main hall, surrounded by the cloth and flowers graciously granted the deceased by His Majesty the Emperor, as well as by floral tributes, numbering over 1,000, presented by Prime Minister Koiso, other Cabinet Ministers, prominent celebrities of Japan's political, diplomatic, financial and literary circles, nationalist movement organizations, including the Genyosha of which the deceased was the founder, patriotic student organizations and by various nations in Greater East Asia.

The service began at noon with Priest Tessui Oshima officiating. A message of condolence was read by Soho Tokutomi, famous journalist-historian and contributing editor of the Mainichi Shimbun, and other notables. Beginning at 1 p.m. more than 20,000 people including distinguished persons in official circles burnt incense and paid tribute to the departed soul of the celebrated nationalist.

Story of Patriot

There is an old Japanese saying of certain great men "drinking of both pure and muddy water," but in the case of the late Mitsuru Toyama it can truly be said that he partook heartily of both for the reason that he made no distinction between the two. Such was the nature of this generous and broad-minded patriot, declares a story in the Asahi on the life of the late leader.

That his renown abroad was just as great is attested to by the observation that "the history of Japan during these 88 years is woven into the life of Mitsuru Toyama" made by Frenne, a German writer, in a foreign newspaper at the time of Mr. Toyama's 88th birthday two years ago.

There was not a period in the life of Mr. Toyama—a life which spanned the three eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa—which was not connected with some event of national importance.

The late Mitsuru Toyama was born in April, 1855, in Nishi Shinmachi, Fukuoka, Kyushu, as the third son of Kamesaku Tsutsui. His father was a retainer of the Lord of Fukuoka whose duty it was to look after the Lord's special saddle-horses.

At the age of 19, Mitsuru succeeded to his mother's house and changed his name to Toyama, the family name of his mother. Young Toyama was much impressed by the events of his time which followed one another with surprising rapidity. He also came under the influence of the spirit of his native province, the chief characteristic of which was jealousy of the "Way of the Warrior."

When asked one day in later life to make a statement on his aspirations, Mr. Toyama is said to have replied, "I think now exactly as I did when I was 13 or 14 years old. Nothing has been added to the ideal I had then."

One biographer represented this idea on which his boyish mind had been set as deep reverence for the Emperor and the expulsion of all foreigners from Japanese soil. Put in another way, that which occupied his mind as a youngster was enhancement of national prestige and materialization of the principle of Greater East Asia.

At the age of 21, Toyama founded the Kyoshisha, an organization which he sought to make the instrument for the realization of the continental policy advocated by Nanshu or, as he is more popularly known, Takamori Saigo. Later he was closely associated with the Genyosha which was widely known as the cradle of patriots as regards its great share in turning out public-spirited men. It was at this time that Mr. Toyama gave shelter to Kin Gyokkin and other Chosenese patriots who had fled to Japan from their country.

Prior to the Sino-Japanese War, Mr. Toyama led a movement to increase Japan's preparedness.

He encouraged Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, long before the latter's view had found general support.

The late Mr. Toyama also took a keen interest in the independence movement in India and, in defiance of general opinion, gave refuge to Rash Behari Bose when this Indian patriot came to Japan to escape the clutches of the British authorities in his country.

These incidents, which are well-known, while revealing his generous spirit, at the same time shows that throughout his life Mr. Toyama was concerned with the reorganization of Asia. Seventeen years ago Mr. Toyama uttered the following words:

"Asia must be united and made one. The Japanese people can have no hope of becoming leaders of Asia if they remain indifferent to the work left them by their forefathers and to the spirit which actuated these people of old.

"The Japanese people must rely on the virtue and the power which have been handed down to them from their ancestors to unite the various countries of Asia. The more nations of Asia which get together, the more powerful they will become.

"Virtue is not friendless, you know."

From the bottom of his heart Mr. Toyama believed that Japan and China were not two, but one. At one time he went to China with the idea of promoting the establishment of a relationship between Japan and China which would provide the basis of a united Asia.

Mr. Toyama made himself available to any who was interested in Greater Asia. Numerous were the persons of importance, both in the East and West, who came to him and listened to his views on Asia. Among the people were Dr. Herbert von Dircksen and Major-General Eugene Ott, both of whom at one time represented Germany in Japan; Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet; Dr. Richier, a native of France; Ataman Semenov; and Imam Ibrahim, Turkish patriot.

It is well known that Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, and Chou Fo-hai, Chinese Minister of Finance, were wont to call on Mr. Toyama whenever they came to Japan as though he were their father.

In 1926 when Chiang Kai-shek came to Japan to await a turn of his fortunes in China, Mr. Toyama provided a house for him in his own neighborhood He also encouraged his protege with the following words: "I want you to complete the conquest of the north and to realize your cherished desire of unifying China."

Being questioned by a friend as to his opinion of Chiang Kai-shek at the time of the latter's sojourn in Japan, Mr. Toyama replied:

"So you want to know how I felt toward Chiang at that time? I thought him a superior and a great man. Before his departure from Japan he came to me for a last few words.

"I was prompt in telling him two things. In the first place, I said that Japan and China should get along as two brothers. Secondly, I insisted that more than any other element in China, the Communists should be discouraged.

"In the long run he disappointed me in my expectations of him. But I find difficulty in believing that he lacks understanding of the spirit of Sun Yat-sen, who was his mentor. The feeling comes on me that there are few with a better understanding of the ideals that actuated Sun.

"Chiang has fallen into the clutches of America and Britain. It is a pity that he cannot yet see his way to waking out of his terrible nightmare."

Mr. Toyama, who spoke only in terms of sincerity, would speak of Chiang Kai-shek in this strain, not only before the China Affair but also after, and thus he spoke even shortly before his death.

What will be the effect of the passing away of Mr. Toyama upon Chiang Kai-shek who, when leaving Japan after his self-imposed exile, left behind the following warm words: "Close, like members of the same family."

Mr. Toyama's pen name was Ritsu Un. To a man who once asked how he came to adopt this nom de plume, Mr. Toyama replied that he had chosen it because he felt always as though he were standing above the clouds.

He had a peculiar handwriting which reflected accurately the type of man he was, a man distant and impenetrable but at the same time possessed of one of the broadest minds in the world.

Numerous lovable anecdotes are told of men like Mr. Toyama, and he was no exception to the rule. Here is one which reveals his great generosity better than any other.

If one looks up the telephone directory, he will find that Mr. Toyama's telephone is registered under his wife's name. This is how Mrs. Toyama came to be in possession of it.

Mr. Toyama was a man who gave freely. He never hesitated to give to the needy who came to him for assistance anything of value he happened to have in his possession. He would have been only too glad to have had the opportunity of giving away his telephone to a friend in need of funds. His close friends saw that there was real danger of that very thing happening, and so without his knowledge arranged for the telephone to be registered in his wife's name.

The memory of the grand scale on which Mr. Toyama's 88th birthday was celebrated at the Kokugikan Amphitheater in the spring of 1942 will be recalled. More than 10,000 persons from all parts of Japan and China and other countries of Asia attended the celebration. There were heaps of birthday presents from people of prominence in Japan, the countries of Greater East Asia and other countries friendly to Japan. The celebration presented a spectacle which was symbolic of the man Toyama, himself a symbol of Greater East Asia.

The greatest moment in Mr. Toyama's life was when he attended the enthronement ceremony in 1928 and the banquet which followed. He was given this honor because of the distinction with which he, a civilian, had served the State. A man of few words, he repeated to people who came to him for his impressions of the ceremony, that he was overwhelmed with awe and was in tears of gratitude.

The Toyama family was put into a mild uproar over how to get the head of the family to change to a swallow-tail coat which he had had made on short order, that is, in a day and a half, for the ceremony. Mr. Toyama was an utter stranger to foreign clothes. It had not occurred to him that there would be a day when he would have to appear in a tail coat. The newspapers, in reporting on the disturbance in the Toyama home over getting Mr. Toyama into the coat, said that it was as though the family members were clothing a baby. In fact, to friends Mr. Toyama seemed nothing more than a big infant. One friend is reported to have said: "Just put a white beard on an infant and then you have Toyama." This description fits exactly; it enables one to visualize Mr. Toyama as he actually was.

In giving a characterization of Mr. Toyama, Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister of Japan, declared through the columns of the Mainichi as follows:

"About 48 years ago when I came to Tokyo, after finishing middle school in my native province, Mr. Toyama asked me what I wished to become. I told him that my wish was to become a diplomat.

"Whereupon Mr. Toyama commented: 'That is good, although personally I have made up my mind to become neither an official nor a rich man since most people are desirous of becoming one or the other.'

"In speaking thus, Mr. Toyama was not uttering words foreign to him. On the contrary, these words were quite proper issuing from Mr. Toyama's lips.

"The world at large is apt to speak of Mr. Toyama as a ronin or a patriot strange in behavior. But there was a side to his life which was little known to the world. It was there that he found his true life and his spirit got release.

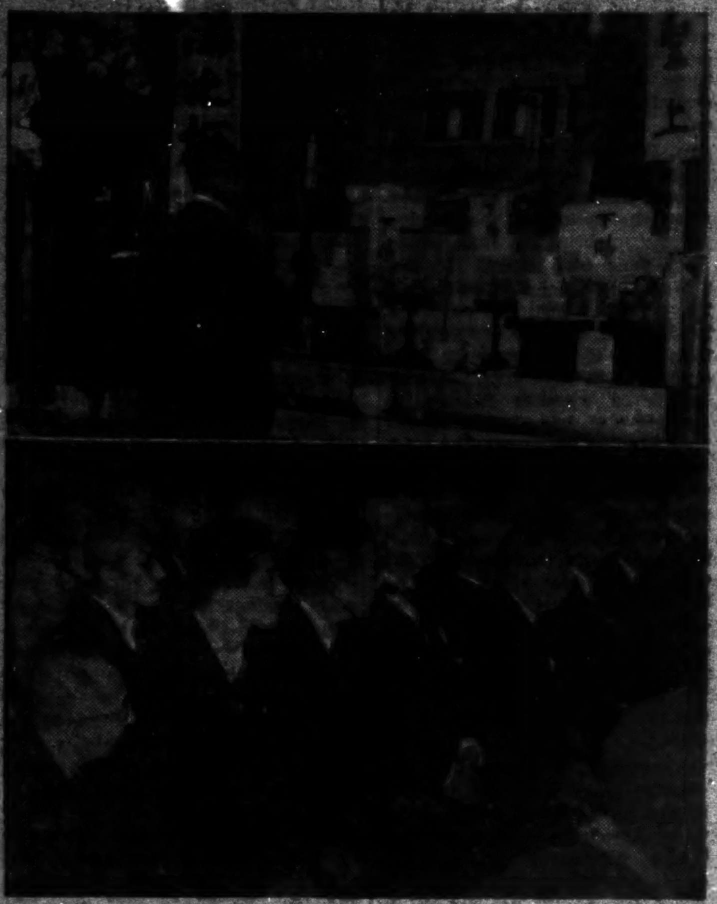
"The closer I got in touch with him the more I realized that he was a great scholar. He had a thorough knowledge of the teachings of Confucius but he was not a mere Chinese scholar, due in part to the fact that he was by nature broad-minded. He was a great admirer of Sugawara Michizane, and the name 'Mitsuru' to which he changed was suggested to him by the shrine at which Michizane's memory is sacred.

"I was greatly helped by Mr. Toyama's counsels on diplomatic questions. He was of very great help to me at the time Yuan Shih-kai was asked to postpone the inauguration of the Imperial regime during the First World War. The world as a whole has little knowledge of the services which he rendered to the State in connection with matters in which he dealt with the German Ambassador to Japan without knowledge on the part of the public.

"He used to say that he was not 'possessed of figures.' This was his way of saying that he was not a rich man nor an official with the Order of Merit. But I recollect that he once 'possessed a figure.' That was when he was imprisoned in Choshu.

"He was called a patriot. But that he was called so was not the least bit strange to me. That is because he was a man of virtue. Few were as virtuous as Mr. Toyama."

Last Rites for Patriot



Top: Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso paying his respects before the altar at the last rites for Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot, at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba on Tuesday. Lower: Notables present at the funeral service, Koki Hirota, chairman of the funeral committee (extreme right) and Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei (extreme left).

Concert Calendar

Overture Evening, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Saturday, October 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Verdi's Opera La Forza del Destino—Overture; Rossini's Barbiere di Siviglia—Overture; Nicolai's Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor—Overture; Beethoven's Leonoren—Overture; Saburo Moroi's "Shori-no-Kanko."

A grand concert by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, October 15, 16 and 17, at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, tenor, members of Fujiwara Opera Company, Nippon Chorus Groupe and Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Urato Watanabe's "Hissho-Kigan-Daiko"; Bach's Violin Concerto No. 2; Bizet's complete cycle of Opera Carmen (in concert form).

Subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 18, 19 and 20, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello and Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto. Program: Hisatada Otaka's "Ikusa-Uta" (poem by Jiro Minamie)—alto solo with orchestra; Dvorak's 'Cello Concerto; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, in B minor (Pathetique).

Obituary

Kojuro Nakagawa, member of the House of Peers and president of Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, passed away at his home in Kyoto on September 7 at the age of 79.

The late Mr. Nakagawa was a native of Kyoto Prefecture. He had filled such posts as counselor in the Education Ministry, secretary in the Karafuto Government and Governor of the Bank of Taiwan. In 1925 he was appointed a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. For many years he was private secretary to the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji.

Makoto Okuma, secretary of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office, passed away last Sunday at his residence in Omori-ku, at the age of 45. Funeral services for the late Mr. Okuma took place at his residence on Tuesday morning.

Naval Academy Holds Rites

Entrance ceremony of the Naval Academy at Etajima near Kure was held at 9:15 a.m. on Monday at the academy's parade ground. The new students attended the ceremony for hoisting the naval ensign held at 9:30 a.m. and heard a speech delivered by Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, principal of the academy.

His Majesty Grants Money to Airinkan, For Next Five Years

His Majesty the Emperor is pleased to grant a monetary gift to the Airinkan attached to the Presbyterian Church of Japan for the next five years in order to aid the social welfare activities now being undertaken by the Airinkan. Kitaro Akimoto, chairman of the board of trustees of the Airinkan, called on the Imperial Household Department on Monday afternoon and received this year's allotment from Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister.

Press Comments

Tuesday, October 10

SECOND STORMING OF CHENGTU

ASAHI—On September 28 our Air Control Units on the continent engaged the B-29's of the U.S. Air Force in China which had raided southern Manchoukuo, and following them on their return flight they raided the group of Chengtu bases which forms the enemy's pivotal base. The results achieved by our side at that time totalled 35 planes downed, damaged or set ablaze.

Again on October 7 our Units, when they learned that a group of enemy planes was preparing for a sortie, forstalled the enemy's plans by carrying out another surprise night raid on the Chengtu bases and achieved results not less brilliant than those on the previous raid. These achievements have displayed the full glory of our air-controlling Units and it may be imagined that the shock dealt the U.S. Air Force in China must have been great indeed.

The main bodies of the U.S. Air Force in China are Major-General Claire Chennault's 4th Air Corps, whose aims are operations on the continent and the destruction of our shipping lanes in the Southern areas, and the 20th Air Corps, whose mission is to bomb Japan Proper.

The 4th Air Corps, as the result of our continental strategies having been developed since last spring, has been losing its main bases such as Hengyang, Lingling, Tanchuk, Kweilin, and several others one after another. At the same time the advance bases in the area east of our great cutting-off line connecting the Peking-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railways, have been rendered useless one after another. The 4th Air Corps was thus forced into an extremely disadvantageous situation strategically.

The 20th Air Corps, on the other hand, through the second raid by our Air Control Units, has again lost numerous planes, its ground installations have been smashed, and its advance defense bases destroyed. Undoubtedly this must have greatly impaired their fighting morale.

The enemy will probably hereafter try to utilize the capacities of the India-China aerial transportation road even more in order to put spurs to the expansion of the fighting strength of the U.S. Air Force in China. Accordingly, the enemy's air activities will become still further intensified. There is no need to repeat that the most efficient method of coping with such a situation is to bolster the equipment of our Air Control Units with the main strategy weapon, namely, aircraft.

HEIGHTENING OF MORALITY, LAW-RESPECTING SPIRIT

ASAHI—Prime Minister Koiso, in accordance with the usual custom, broadcast to the nation on October 8 on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day. With reference to the heightening of the war spirit for the destruction of America and Britain, the Prime Minister asked for "the determination and spiritual characteristic of the Japanese people of morality." The heightening of morality in wartime has already been dwelt upon by various people in various ways. But in order to become a concrete force, it is urgently required that it be closely linked with the proper spirit of respect for the law.

Law, although based on morality, was calculated to be considered important more from the viewpoint of maintaining the outward order of collective life and to be thought of separately from morality, therefore to be considered as a coercive means. Such a way of thinking originated from a formalistic idea which looks upon the State as a coercive organization. This is a positivistic conception of law in the Western manner which is not the base of the true principles of the Japanese State. Under such a concept, no direct link is established with the inward morality of the people, and therefore cases in which such a concept remains indifferent to the morality of the individual are bound to occur as a matter of course.

However, in wartime law affects even the remotest corners of an individual's life and therefore even with regard to such matters which hitherto were left to the morality of the individual, it has become necessary to issue dictates. Japanese law must be thought of as the manifestation of morality on behalf of the State. Thus, from the Western concept of law, Article 17 of the Constitution, for instance, could only be understood as being not law but a form of morality.

SEVEN CIGARETTE BRANDS DISAPPEAR FROM MARKET

Asahi Without Mouthpiece and Cut Tobacco Nozomi Appear From Monday

The production of certain brands of cigarettes will be discontinued while the Asahi, without mouthpieces, and cut tobacco Nozomi have appeared on the market as from Monday, in order to make up for the shortage of material and to increase productive capacity.

In this connection, the Monopoly Bureau announced that hereafter Shikishima and Tsubaki with mouthpieces, Sakura and Akatsuki without mouthpieces and some pipe tobacco Shiraume, Ayame and Fukien will disappear from the market.

The new kinds which have made their debut on the market are the Asahi with mouthpieces which is of the same brand as the Asahi without mouthpieces and cut tobacco Nozomi of the same brand as the Kinshi. The new Asahi will be sold at 35 sen per packet and Nozomi ¥8 for a package of 400 grams, ¥10 for a package of 500 grams and ¥16 for a package of 800 grams. Nozomi can be made into cigarettes by hand.

Due to the change, cigarettes with mouthpieces will be the Asahi and the Hibiki, and those without mouthpieces the Hikari, Hoyoku, Kinshi, and Homare. Pipe tobacco is to be limited to Hagi and Minori.

Hasegawa, Minami See Koiso

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, conferred with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 2:30 p.m. on Monday. At 3 p.m. the same day, General Jiro Minami, Privy Councillor, also visited the Prime Minister.

Tojo in Tottori

General Hideki Tojo who had completed his inspection tour of Manchoukuo, arrived at Yonago airfield, Monday. In the afternoon, General Tojo proceeded to Tottori where he delivered an address to the staff members of the Prefectural Government.

PLANS BETTER MARKETING

Central Manchoukuo District Holds Series of Conferences

Domei

HSINKING, October 10.—The Central Manchoukuo District, which includes Hsinking Special Municipality, the provinces of Kirin, Ssuping and Hsingan and the United Provinces, held a series of Government-sponsored conferences in various parts of the country on October 8 to assure efficient marketing of allotted volumes of farm products this year.

Among those who attended this conference were Hokuzo Takebe and Matsuzo Genda, Director and Vice-Director of the General Affairs Board respectively, and Yukuo Inagaki, Vice-Minister of the Department of Agriculture, and Tomitsuharu Miyake, Director of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Association.

The importance of the attainment of efficient marketing was stressed by Mr. Takebe in his address to the conferees.

Cable Briefs

KANGAROOS EAT CROPS

The emu and the kangaroo have a place of honor in Australia's coat of arms, and they have long been tourist attractions, but for West Australian farmers they are fast becoming just another headache. The men who formerly made their living shooting emus and kangaroos are now with the fighting forces and the farmers are finding difficulty in saving their crops and pastures. Native wild dogs are also rapidly increasing, and now a new menace has appeared in the form of wild cats which are so ferocious that they even attack and kill kangaroos. The farmers aren't worried about the kangaroos, but they do mind their sheep which are being killed in great numbers by these domestic cats now gone wild.

TO STUDY RUSSIA

So-called "progressive" American educators are planning to meet in New York on October 14 to consider methods of studying Soviet Russia in American schools and colleges.

STRIKE LEADER'S PAY

Twelve thousand dollars is the annual salary of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, whose job it is to supervise strikes or non-strikes. Several other U.S. union leaders are receiving considerably more. These facts were revealed by Mr. Croft of the Australian Council of Trade Unions who returned recently to his country from a trip to the United States.

'AIR MAST' FOR U-BOAT

A new U-boat technical development has made its appearance in Germany. It is an "air mast" which permits a submarine to receive fresh air while submerged, thus enabling it to remain under water for from 20 to 30 days longer, according to a recent Berlin broadcast.

NOTICE

Miss Lily Summers the teacher of English is removing to No. 25, Dai-machi, Akasaka on the 14th of this month.

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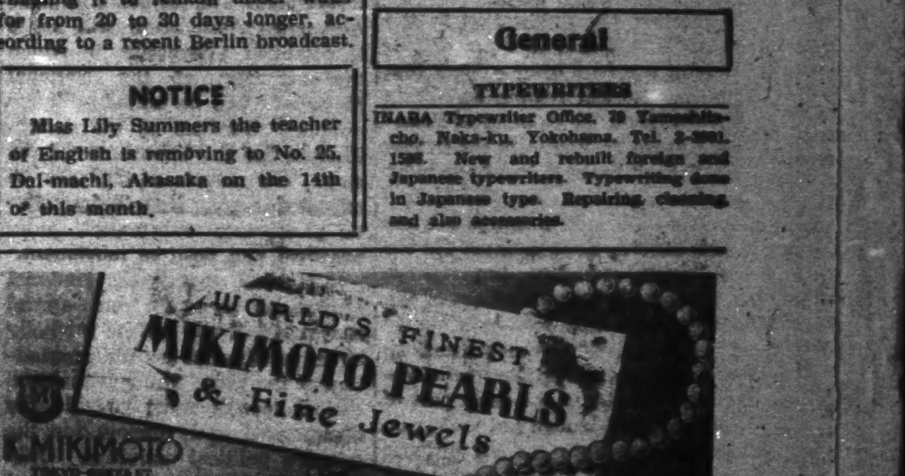

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Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1944

The American Recognition Of Syria and Lebanon

The appointment by the United States of George Wadsworth as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Syrian and Lebanese Republics on September 20, followed thirteen days later by the extension of a $5,000,000 loan to these two countries gives a significant clue into the nature of America's political and economic designs on the former French overseas empire. These two developments would seem to indicate that the United States is attempting to place these two former French mandates under her own influence by drawing them away from the De Gaullist regime.

To be sure, the Covenant of the League of Nations, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull tried to explain with tortuous logic to justify America's action, provides that these two countries might have eventual independence. Iraq, a former British mandate, acquired her independence, although it was nominal, in 1932 when she was admitted into the League of Nations as its fifty-seventh member. Her admittance into the League, in this instance, was supported by her mandatory, Britain. But in the present case, the recognition of the independence of Syria and Lebanon was not extended by their mandatory, France, but by a non-mandatory, the United States. Moreover, what is more anomalous is the fact that the United States recognized the independence of these two French mandates even before she had recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic under De Gaulle.

That the United States is resorting to this questionable means to usurp France's authority over her mandates comes as no surprise. Ever since the publication in the New York Times in June of this year of a report from Algiers that the De Gaullist regime had flatly turned down the demand of President Franklin Roosevelt for strategic French bases, it had been more or less predicted that the Untied States would take recourse to some such unscrupulous measure for the realization of her imperialistic ambition. It was all a part of the Anglo-American scheme to strip France of her pre-war possessions in order to enlarge their own empires. Britain, in the early part of the war, had landed her troops on Madagascar with such a purpose in mind. The United States had also taken advantage of the present war to foist her rule over French Martinique in the West Indies, had dispatched her troops to New Caledonia in the Southern Pacific, and has been maneuvering to bring Dakar under her control ever since the landing of her troops in North Africa in 1942. She sought to legalize her usurpation of the French possessions by reaching an agreement with the De Gaullist regime but, having been rebuffed, turned to the expedient of withholding her recognition of De Gaulle in order to prevent him from exercising his authority over France's overseas possessions and is taking advantage of the postponed recognition to strengthen her influence in these regions. The extension of a $5,000,000 loan to Syria and Lebanon is but one of the means now being employed by the United States to entrench her economic influence throughout the former French empire.

The appointment of Jefferson Caffery as America's representative to occupied France some days after the appointment of George Wadsworth has not in any way improved the legal status of the De Gaullist regime, as it was specifically pointed out by the White House at the time of Caffery's appointment that his title would be "the representative of the United States with the personal rank of Ambassador to the de facto authority." It is the intention of the United States apparently not to accord recognition to De Gaulle until he has demonstrated more clearly his intention to subserve the interests of France to America's imperialistic ambition.

Such is the price which the De Gaullists are being made to pay now in return for Anglo-American aid for the "liberation" of France. The recognition of the Provisional Government of the French Republic by the United States in the future can, therefore, mean nothing but the final ignominious subservience of France to Anglo-American imperialism; it obviously will not mark her march toward real independence but her march in the direction opposite from the path of honor and dignity which Germany opened for her under the new European order.

Central Headquarters For The National Movement

The creation by the Government of a central headquarters, combining within it the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, for the purpose of directing the National Movement is a significant step. The step means that a new start has been made in the direction of the National Movement and that the movement will be propelled henceforth with more effectiveness and vigor than ever before.

As is generally known, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has hitherto been in charge of the direction and supervision of the movement, with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's Manhood Corps acting as the agent in the field propelling the actual work and carrying on various activities in connection with the movement. The sole directorship of all similar movements by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, although both necessary and convenient at the time of its establishment, had one defect which began to make itself felt with the passage of time.

The National Movement, as directed and guided by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was apt to become detached from the people's political activities and to fail to gain the people's close collaboration. The chief criticism was that the Association overemphasized the spiritual phase of the movement.

The participation now of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in the direction of the National Movement together with the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will serve to establish a structure in which the activities of the National Movement will be united with the political activities of the nation. Therein lies the importance of the step. The movement can now be expected to grow from its formalistic phase into substantial, more practical and positive movement.

It is clear that if the National Movement is only an ethical movement, it will not be a wholly effective stimulus for the prosecution of the war. The spiritual and ethical factors must provide the background and support for the people's political activities. Only thus will the National Movement become a truly effective one. For this purpose the participation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is indispensable.

In deciding the basic policies of the movement, the Central Headquarters will pay particular attention to adjusting and managing the movement so that the general will of the people will come powerfully to the fore. It is essential for the National Movement that it be a spontaneous movement of the people emanating from their own initiative. And for the realization of such a movement, the participation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, together with the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will prove highly efficacious.

A Year Ago Today

October 11, 1943

United States Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican of New York, demanded the immediate holding of a court-martial to try Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former Commander-in-Chief of the Hawaiian Army, who are held responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle.

ROOSEVELT OR DEWEY?

Gallup and Fortune Polls Indicate a Close Race

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

III

The abandonment of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in favor of Senator Harry S. Truman as Roosevelt's running mate in the present campaign is a move designed to hold this unstable fringe to the Democratic side. Truman, the champion of efficiency and practicability who has recently distinguished himself as the head of a senatorial committee which has conspicuously exposed and corrected inefficiency and mismanagement in wartime industry, is more likely than Wallace, a confirmed advocate of the now unpopular New Deal bureaucracy, to win votes at this time. Truman, moreover, is from Missouri and therefore, a Southerner. By this move, Roosevelt has probably succeeded in checking a serious defection from the Democratic ranks.

To weigh the relative strength of the two sides on the domestic economic issue, it can be said that the Republicans can count on the militant support of the big and middle-sized business elements, the majority of the comfortable professional classes, and most of the elderly traditionalists, which are the elements that have always supported the Republican Party even in the days of darkest adversity. The Democrats can count on the support of organized labor which is actively pledged to Roosevelt, on the grumbling but reliable support of the Solid South, upon the pseudo-intellectual radicals, upon practically all of the lower-income classes, and in the main one the younger generation. On the basis of this alignment of the thoroughly loyal elements in the two camps, the Democrats enjoy a decided numerical superiority.

Doubtful Elements

But in between are doubtful elements which in the last three presidential elections mostly supported Roosevelt but whose conduct this time may not be taken for granted. They are the small business men, the salaried workers of the middle income brackets, the independent farmers, and other similar groups. To them, freed now from the memory of the pre-war depression which made them put up with the irksomeness of the New Deal bureaucracy, the Republican doctrine of free enterprise may seem very attractive. Whether enough of them can be weaned from Roosevelt by the Republicans is the question. The present trend is in that direction, to be sure, but whether it is on a large enough scale to tip the scales against the majority which the Democrats have hitherto enjoyed is doubtful.

In the reckoning must be included the votes of the millions of government employes and their friends and relatives, a class with a vested interest in the bureaucracy which has been so spectacularly expanded under the Democratic Administration. Practically all of these votes will be cast for Roosevelt. In the reckoning also must be counted the fact that during his twelve years in the presidency, Roosevelt has had unprecedented opportunity to distribute political patronage and to spread government spending in fields which were calculated to produce a bumper harvest of votes. Dewey has had no such opportunity. And a powerful new element has been created by enabling the men in the armed services, overseas as well as at home, to vote. Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief, and through his much-publicized trips abroad to consult with Churchill and others on war strategy, has a solid grip on the soldiers' votes. Dewey has been given no opportunity to cultivate this field.

Only if an overwhelming military disaster to the American forces overseas should blast Roosevelt's record as a war leader, or only if a sudden ending of the war should open the gates to a flood of new issues not now envisaged in the present campaign, would Dewey seem to have a chance of success. As all advance samplings of public opinion like the Gallup Poll and the Fortune Poll indicate, the race this year will be close, much closer than in any of the three previous presidential campaigns and much too close for the Democrats' comfort. But a consideration of all the factors must lead to the conclusion that the margin of advantage lies on the side of Roosevelt.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

The excessive pleasure we feel in talking of ourselves, ought to make us apprehensive that we afford little to our hearers.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Superstition is a senseless fear of God; religion the intelligent and pious worship of the deity.—Cicero.

* * *

Nothing is so good of an ignorant man as silence; if he were sensible of this he would not be ignorant.—Saadi.

Turkey's Diplomatic Troubles

Britain's Scheme Against Ankara Designed to Assure Her Supremacy in Mediterranean

By Dr. MINORU MAIDA

Submitting to the pressure of Britain, the Soviet Union and America, Turkey finally broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on August 2, and Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, was obliged to leave Ankara for home by air the same afternoon. Since the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance of Mutual Assistance in May, 1939, and of the Agreement of Mutual Assistance among Britain, France and Turkey in October of the same year, Germany's diplomatic dealings with Turkey were beset with many difficulties. Yet she succeeded in concluding a new Trade Agreement in January, 1940, settling comparatively easily the affair that arose in February, 1940, the expulsion of German experts from Turkish munitions factories, and entering into the Turko-German Economic Agreement in April, 1943. Politically also, the Turko-German Treaty of Amity and Non-Aggression was signed on June 18, 1941, that is, four days prior to the outbreak of the Soviet-German War. In view of the generally unfavorable circumstances in which he worked, these achievements certainly do von Papen much credit.

When, however, the German forces suffered reverses in the Black Sea area following the Stalingrad debacle and when America backed up Britain and the Soviet Union in their demands on Turkey by craftily using the Lend-Lease aid for Turkey (which started in December, 1941) as the lever, Turkey's attitude began to waver. Her vacillation increased as harder pressure was brought by Britain to bear upon her in February and March this year to prevent the possible renewal of the Turko-German Trade Agreement which was due in April and as America virtually suspended the supply of oil and other materials in April. In her predicament, Turkey finally reconsidered her attitude toward Germany and stopped the supply of chrome to Germany as a pro-Anglo-American gesture. The subsequent arrival in Ankara of a British military mission on April 24 then resulted in the restoration of Anglo-Turkish collaboration which was at one time reported at an end.

Basic Factors

The retirement from office of pro-German General Cakmak, the Turkish Chief of the Army General Staff, in January this year on his attainment of the age-limit and the resignation in late spring of Numan Menemencioglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister who had been stoutly resisting the British pressure, were among the other factors unfavorable for Germany.

What was, then, basically responsible for creating the situation in which Turkey was obliged to break off diplomatic relations with Germany against her will? The fundamental cause may be found in her peculiar geographical position.

The Constantinople (Istanbul) Straits, viz. the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles Straits, constitute the key points connecting Europe with Asia and the Mediterranean with the Black Sea. Because they are points of great strategic importance, they were fated to suffer the ravages of war frequently in the past, and because of her possession of these key points Turkey was often forced into bloody conflicts or embroiled in the vortex of grave diplomatic struggles of ambitious Powers. As it was so in the past, so will it most probably be in the future. President Inonu is a statesman of prudence and discretion with great talents for averting crises, and yet this inexorable geographical circumstance seems to have left him no other alternative.

To review historically the position of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis this problem—the Soviet Union is a country with a very extensive territory and a very large population. But no other country of her size has such poor facilities of sea communication with the outside world as she. The northern seas are not open to navigation except in summer, and her line of communication with the Mediterranean is under Turkish control. Such being her position, Nicholas 1, as everybody knows, took great pains to secure the area of the Straits. As this ambition was natural and irresistible for Russia, it became part and parcel of the traditional policy of Tsarist Russia, and this policy has undergone no fundamental change to this day.

Confining attention to the first World War days, we note that even Alexander Isvolski (the Russian Foreign Minister from 1906 to 1910), who discountenanced a conflict with Japan before the Russo-Japanese War and who pursued a pacific policy after the war by concluding agreements with Britain and with Japan, was emphatic in demanding of Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, acquiescence in the Russian claim to the Straits, and on the latter's failure to comply, he showed no hesitation in precipitating a Russo-Austrian crisis in the Balkans.

Serge Sazonov, who succeeded Isvolski in the portfolio for Foreign Affairs (which post he held from 1910 to 1916), in a note addressed to the British and French ambassadors on March 4, 1915, during the first World War, mentioned, as the Turkish territory which Russia wanted to annex after the war, the city of Constantinople, the western coast of the Bosporus Strait, the Sea of Marmora, the southern part of Eastern Thrace on the Dardanelles Strait, the eastern coast of the Bosporus Strait, the islands in the Sea of Marmora, and the seas of Imbros and Tenedos, and a secret treaty was actually entered into along these lines. Some people may contend that if Tsarist Russia followed such a policy, it was discarded after the Revolution, but such is by no means the case. The policy of securing control over the Straits has never been abandoned.

Soviet Diplomacy

It is true that in a proclamation issued in December, 1917, under the joint signatures of Lenin, Stalin, etc, it was affirmed, conformably with the principle of "a democratic peace without annexations and indemnities," that Constantinople would remain in Moslem hands. It is also true that the non-expansionist principle was frequently proclaimed by the Soviet Union not only in regard to Constantinople but with reference to Turkish territorial waters and Turkish territory in Asia and in Europe. But this non-annexation principle was dropped in the diplomacy of the Stalin regime which gradually reverted to nationalism. Even Trotsky, who figured prominently in the days of Lenin's devotion to idealism, revealed his Muscovite appetite for the Straits, despite his nominal adherence to the non-annexation principle. He once declared: "We demand Constantinople and the Straits, and this we demand persistently. A country like ours should never suffer itself stifled by the avarice or interests of others. We regard Bessarabia as essential to our existence because it constitutes the first stage on the road to Constantinople."

As for Premier Stalin, he stated at the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party in 1930 that "We do not seek even a small slice of foreign territory but at the same time we will never cede an inch of our territory to others," but subsequently, presumably due partly to changes in world conditions, he took possession of the eastern half of Poland in the fall of 1939. He also secured Finnish territory and gave evidence of his designs on the three Baltic States, as everybody knows. As regards the Straits, when Molotov, the Foreign Commissar, visited Berlin in November, 1940, he asked for bases in the Straits, and Germany's rejection of the Soviet demand brought about estrangement between the two countries. It is, indeed, patent that the bad blood then caused contributed greatly toward bringing them into armed conflict in June of the following year.

What is the present situation, then? Since the war situation in South Russia developed favorably for her, the Soviet Union has been taking a vigorous political offensive against Turkey and Bulgaria. And it is now generally expected that she will be able to effect an expansion of her territory. It is difficult to say exactly what transpired at the Moscow Conference of October last year and then at the Teheran Conference of November last, but it seems safe to say that both America and Britain are now prepared to satisfy the Soviet aspirations to some extent in order to prevent reversal of the latter's war effort.

Soviet Union's Program

According to reports, the Soviet Union's program in the northwest is to secure the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea, together with some Finnish harbors and the port of Konigsberg in German territory. It is further reported that she intends to establish a certain political position with regard to the Kiel Canal. Placed in a position so favorable as she is now in, it seems natural to expect that she will claim bases or certain privileges in the Straits and demand some islands in the Aegean Sea and in the Mediterranean.

Very delicately circumstanced as she was, it was small wonder that Turkey was unable to remain neutral for long under the pressure exerted on her by the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis Powers from various motives.

The attitude of the Anglo-Americans toward neutral countries has been marked by a callous disregard for the needs, convenience or policy of the latter. In order to meet their own needs or to promote their own ends, they make no scruples about brushing aside the viewpoints of these small countries and forcing them either to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers or to enter the war on their own side. Indeed, there are innumerable instances where they have brazenly trampled on the independence and sovereignty of small countries which they have always avowed they would respect. Nobody would be surprised, therefore, if they were actuated by a simple motive of expediency in compelling Turkey to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

I am, however, inclined to suspect that some deeper motives than the mere exploitation of Turkey underlay the action of the Anglo-Americans in bringing that country into their own camp. In the first World War, six months had hardly passed since its outbreak when Britain secretly recognized Russia's right to the Straits or Russia's position in that area. It may be wondered whether Britain, in the present war, has already reached some kind of understanding with the Soviet Union regarding the latter's position vis-a-vis the Straits or whether she has already signified acquiescence in the Soviet Union's scheme for advance into the Straits. Or is there as yet no understanding whatever of this sort between them and was it simply to meet their immediate needs that they acted toward Turkey as they did? There are, in my opinion, doubts pregnant with important implications.

The question of whether or not the Soviet Union's special position in regard to the Straits was recognized by America and Britain in the anti-Axis diplomacy of inducing Turkey's break with Germany is of immense importance not merely in connection with the rupture of Turko-German relations itself but in its bearings on the future East Mediterranean problem or future Anglo-Soviet relations in that area. The point to which I want to invite particular public attention is that the chief mover in the work of accelerating Turkish rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany was Britain. Neither America nor the Soviet Union played the leading part in the matter. This is certainly a matter of no small significance.

Britain Taker Lead

Sometimes last year the Soviet Union signified her desire for Turkey's participation in the war against Germany, but her interest in the matter apparently dropped this year, and when Britain began to press Turkey hard, the Soviet Union's attitude even lapsed into one of indifference. This curious phenomenon gave rise to surmises in well-informed circles that although the Soviet Union was by no means averse to Turkey's entry into the war, her intention was rather to cut Turkey off from the British influence and place it under her own before making it break with Germany. The carping tone of the Soviet press comment on Turkey's rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany as coming too late seems to reflect something of this mentality on the part of the Soviet Union.

Britain's lead in the matter may ostensibly be explained by reason of her relationship of alliance with Turkey under the Agreement of Mutual Assistance against aggression signed between the two countries in May, 1939, and also under the Treaty of Mutual Assistance concluded among Britain, France and Turkey in October of the same year, but as a matter of fact, there existed no circumstance at the time which made Turkey desire the application of the Agreement of Mutual Assistance with Britain. Turkey was alarmed into the above-mentioned pacts by Signor Mussolini's declaration in the spring of 1934 that Italy's future lay in the Continents of Asia and Africa, which followed his high-flown speech on board an Italian warship in April, 1926, that his aspiration was to rebuild a Roman Empire on both sides of the Mediterranean. When, however, Italy joined the war after Germany's victory over France in June, 1940, she categorically declared her innocence of any ambitious design on Turkey. As things stand today, in fact, Turkey has no reason whatever of fearing aggression either from Italy or from Germany.

As to the Soviet Union, she aided Turkey during the latter's periods of resistance and national reconstruction under Mustapha Kemal's leadership. Her influence over Turkey has been such that she has often influenced the course of Turkish political events. Indeed, her influence in Turkey can hardly be said to be second to Britain's. Nor are indications lacking that there has lately been a stronger disposition among the Turkish statesmen to rely on the Soviet Union than on Britain.

What was the reason, then, for Britain's eagerness to secure and retain the position of prime mover in the anti-Axis diplomacy toward Turkey? In my opinion, it is because Britain, though evidently considerably weakened and exhausted, is still resolved to retain possession of her territory widely scattered over the globe and is bent on maintaining her dominant position on the lines of communication in the Suez Canal and in the Eastern Mediterranean, deeming it a factor essential to the security of the British Empire.

Britain has been showing much diffidence of late in her attitude toward Soviet policy in East Europe, so much so that she seems ready to recognize the latter's claims there. Some time ago, some British statesmen sponsored a scheme for the federation of East European States, but the Soviet Union spurned it, regarding it as a device to restrain her. Britain, who used to evince much eagerness to gain control over the Danube, has gradually weakened in her attitude since the Moscow Conference until she now appears prepared to recognize the Soviet Union's position in Hungary and Rumania. In other words, Britain has deferred to the Soviet Union in East Europe. In the East Mediterranean, however, Britain is naturally very anxious to maintain her position in order to promote her interests of various kinds.

That Britain played the leading part in anti-Axis negotiations with Turkey shows that she is unchanged in her stand in this respect. It is interesting to see how far Britain in this mood is going to concede to the expansion of Soviet influence in the Straits.

Anyway, the circumstances leading to the rupture of Turko-German diplomatic relations prove most conclusively that the Anglo-Americans are capable of pressing hard on third Powers without compunction in order to advance their own interests, showing, in so doing, not the slightest regard for the latter's independence or sovereignty. Accordingly, there is no doubt that they will hereafter resort to the same unscrupulous methods in trying to force other neutral countries such as Portugal and Spain into the war.

Between Britain and Portugal there exists the Old Alliance of 1661, which was reinforced by a secret Pact of Alliance signed on October 14, 1899, (under which the contracting parties undertook to consider the Old Alliance as of full force and effect). The present administration of Portugal is of Fascist tendencies and is anxious to keep the country neutral. It is, however, quite possible that Britain, who took mean advantage of a treaty of alliance in forcing Turkey to abandon her neutrality, will proceed to do likewise in her dealings with Portugal.

As regards Spain, she is grateful to Germany and Italy for the aid given her in the civil war of 1936, and Francisco Franco, Chief of State, himself is Fascist in his leanings. Although Spain is thus naturally favorably disposed toward the Axis Powers, Britain's craftiness is always a factor to be cautioned against. It is on record that Britain, by an adroit exercise of the right of asylum, saved Spanish statesmen of the Franco faction in the Popular Front Government days. Besides, Samuel Hoare, the former British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador at Madrid, did much to influence Spanish opinion in favor of his country. Such being the case, there is no knowing what crafty methods Britain may devise in order to drag Spain in on her side.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA'S PLACE IN ASIA

New Productive Activities Contribute to Construction

By ISAO KISHI

French Indo-China is principally a raw material producing agricultural country whose rice production is a dominating factor. Although she was forced to alter completely her economic system following the fall of France in the European War, an examination of her exports for the year 1933 would reveal that 97 per cent of her exports consisted of food products and raw materials, the former alone occupying 70 per cent of this total. Moreover, her imports of finished products took up one-half the total of her entire importations from abroad.

French Indo-China was economically subjected to her motherland by the erection of prohibitive tariffs against all foreign goods by French Indo-China. In this manner, France was able to occupy a privileged position, enjoying a practical monopoly in the markets of her colony. More than 50 per cent of French Indo-China's total exports and imports were carried out with France and her colonies.

As a result of such a policy, French Indo-China was unable to purchase cheaper industrial products from her neighbor, Japan, and was forced to buy expensive manufactured goods made in France.

Thus, in French Indo-China there has been little or no industrialization, except cement industry. Practically all the industries are still in the handicraft stage. Furthermore, what little modern industries have been established in French Indo-China have not been set up with the capital provided by her own inhabitants but, with the exception of the rice mills which have been established by Chinese capital, have been all capitalized by France. Thus, for this reason, native capital is prevented from sharing in the legitimate profits of French Indo-China's industries.

Necessity for Reorganization

However, with the outbreak of the European War in 1939, resulting in the breaking of economic ties between France and French Indo-China, and with the destruction of French industries following France's defeat at the hands of Germany, the economic system of French Indo-China was faced with the imperative necessity for reorganization.

For this reason, with the collapse of France in 1940, French Indo-China which had been prevented from industrializing by France and whose rich mining and industrial raw materials with the exception of coal and cement had been left undeveloped now faced an economic crisis. In other words, French Indo-China was faced with these two grim facts: (1) Where could she now turn in order to get daily necessities for her people?; and (2) Where could she find markets for her farm and mining products which hitherto she had sent to France? The failure to solve these problems could only invite disaster. French Indo-China, no matter what some portions of the ruling class thought, was forced to rely on Japan and to work out her new destiny as one of the members of the Asiatic continent.

Thus it was that French Indo-China abolished her pro-Chiang attitude and turned immediately toward the policy of cooperating with Japan. In fact, French Indo-China's present economic policies have been predicated on the basis of cooperation with Japan and at the same time she has been forced to adopt a policy of industrialization in order to meet the demands of her inhabitants for daily necessities and other products.

Problems Faced

Next, how is the industrialization program being conducted in French Indo-China? It must be remembered that it is not an easy task to revamp overnight the economic structure which for centuries had been subjected economically to her mother country. These are the perplexing problems which faced French Indo-China when her economic ties were severed with her mother country: (1) The difficulty of importing vital raw materials not found in her country for the purpose of industrialization; (2) the lack of manufacturing equipment; (3) the dearth of technicians; and (4) the shortage of skilled labor. However, French Indo-China took measures for increased production of goods and pushed forward her plan to make substitute products. But it must be stated here that the kind of economic transformation undertaken cannot be a permanent contribution to the country. It amounts to no more than a hasty, makeshift measure to tide over the immediate and impending crisis. The increased production program which French Indo-China has adopted applies to cotton, jute, fish oil, zinc, refined tin, fuel alcohol and others but it is a significant fact that in pushing forward her industrialization plan, French Indo-China has had to rely on Japan for her supply of certain vital raw materials, technical aid and production equipment. This undoubtedly is one of the strongest reasons which can be advanced to bring out the fact that French Indo-China's destiny is with the countries of Greater East Asia.

The direction and course of the economic construction of Greater East Asia are clearly defined in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. "The countries of Greater East Asia," states the Joint Declaration, "will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to 'promote thereby the general prosperity of this region.'" This lofty and magnificent principle is founded in the ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia and in the far-reaching ideals for the sound economic development of Greater East Asia. Of course, to be frank, the stage has not been reached yet where the high economic ideals underlying the foundation of Greater East Asia have permeated through every corner of the Region. However, it can be said with definite certainty that French Indo-China is moving slowly but surely, step by step, toward this great ideal as is evidenced by the new spirit of her people.

That this ideal is bearing fruit is also shown by the introduction of jute cultivation in French Indo-China. In the farmlands of French Indo-China, Japanese jute experts have infused a new spirit into the Annamese by their guidance and kind assistance. Thus, with the introduction of this new product into French Indo-China's economy, the Annamese have gained a new knowledge, a new experience and a new pride in their work which may lift them from the drudgery which has been their lot in the past. Not only in the field of the jute production but also in the production of zinc, resin, cotton, phosphorus, carbide, wooden vessels, paper, small-scale iron factories, reclamation of land, etc., the Annamese have been introduced to Japanese manufacturing equipment. Although the production of these goods may be small, the effect of this technical and material assistance on the future development of French Indo-China's economic system is by no means small. From these facts alone it is clear how important French Indo-China is to the Common Prosperity Region and how fundamentally French Indo-China is linked with the construction of the New Order.